

Prove the identities.

1. $\tan^2 x - \sin^2 x = \tan^2 x \sin^2 x$

2. $\frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t} + \frac{1 + \cos t}{\sin t} = \frac{2(1 + \cos t)}{\sin t}$

3. $\tan \alpha + \sec \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha}$

4. $\frac{1 - 3\cos x - 4\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - 4\cos x}{1 - \cos x}$

Find all solutions on the interval of $[0, 2\pi)$.

5. $2\cos x \sin x - \cos x = 0$

6. $\sqrt{2}\tan x \cos x - \tan x = 0$

Find all solutions. If the answer is not on the unit circle round your answer to the nearest hundredth.

7. $4\cos^2x - 4\cos x + 1 = 0$

8. $3\sin t = 2\cos^2 t$

9. $2\sin^2x + 3\sin x + 1 = 0$

10. $2\cos 2x = 1$

11. $\tan \frac{x}{3} = 1$

12. $\csc^2 2x = 3\csc 2x + 4$

Use a graphing utility to approximate the solutions (to three decimal places) on the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

13. $2\sin x + \cos x = 0$

14. $\csc^2 x + 0.5\cot x = 5$

15. $4\cos^2 x - 2\sin x + 1 = 0$



16. Find the remaining five trig functions if $\sec \theta = \frac{3}{2}$ and $\sin \theta > 0$ using only identities.